

The China Mail.

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英一千八百八十八年九月十日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

己酉年七月廿日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. Atkin, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill; E.C.; Gordon & Gootz, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; Hinde & Co., 37, Waterloov, E.C.; SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Goldenhill Street; W. M. WILSON, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 153, Fins Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMEDEE PRINCE, 26, Rue Lafontaine, Paris.

NEW YORK:—JOSEPH HARRIS, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST, OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and AMERICAN PORTS:—BAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORTZ, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARY Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Squire, Singapore; O. HEMMELER & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, F. A. de CRUZ, S. de LIMA, Quelch & Co., Amoy, N. MOALE, Foochow, Heng & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Canton; & WALSHE, Eshong, Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,500,000
Reserve Fund.....\$4,300,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman, W. H. FORDHAM, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, H. L. DALMTRY, Esq.; W. G. BRODIE, Esq.; S. C. MULLEN, Esq.; T. B. DAVIES, Esq.; J. F. HOLIDAY, Esq.; J. S. MORSE, Esq.; Hon. J. J. KERSEY, J. L. POENINGER, Esq.; Hon. B. LATTON, N. A. SIEKS, Esq.; E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong,.....G. E. NOBLE, Esq., Manager; Shanghai,.....JOHN WALTER, Esq.; LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:—
On approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business, treated.

Drugs, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1889. 363

NOTICE.
RULES OF THE HONGKONG & SAVINGS' BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on weekdays, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

A sum of five dollars will be charged for each Copy of the Schedule, which amount will be repaid to Contractors on returning the Schedule clean and uninjured to the Royal Engineers Office within one month of date of issue.

Tenders to be addressed to the D.A.A.G. (B) Head Quarter Office, Queen's Road, before 12 o'clock, Noon, on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, and marked on the outside of the envelope, Tender for New Magazine.

The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January, and beginning of July.

Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 764

Intimations.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of August, current, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1889. 1804

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to SATURDAY, the 24th day of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1889. 1805

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fancy Fair at Macao on Sunday Evening, the 11th Instant.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

WATHER permitting, the HONAM will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at 9 a.m., returning from MACAO at Mid-night.

PASSENGERS wishing to return by KIUNG-HOW leaving MACAO, at 3 p.m., can do so.

First-class Fare in Macao and Back, No Second-class or single Fare. China-Servants, 50 cents each way. No Charge will be taken.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 7, 1889. 1548

A. G. GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,500,000
Reserve Fund.....\$4,300,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman, W. H. FORDHAM, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, H. L. DALMTRY, Esq.; W. G. BRODIE, Esq.; S. C. MULLEN, Esq.; T. B. DAVIES, Esq.; J. F. HOLIDAY, Esq.; J. S. MORSE, Esq.; Hon. J. J. KERSEY, J. L. POENINGER, Esq.; Hon. B. LATTON, N. A. SIEKS, Esq.; E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

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G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1889. 363

NOTICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are requested for the EXECUTION by MEASUREMENT of WORK required in the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW MAGAZINE.

The Contract to be based on the War Department Schedule of Prices in use in the Hongkong District.

The printed Schedules with Terms of Contract and Forms of Tender and any further information necessary can be obtained on application to the SURVEYOR, Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily.

A sum of five dollars will be charged for each Copy of the Schedule, which amount will be repaid to Contractors on returning the Schedule clean and uninjured to the Royal Engineers Office within one month of date of issue.

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For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 764

NOTICE.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$1,000,000

Board of Directors,

J. S. PURDON, Esq. (Chairman), of Messrs. MATTLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

J. H. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager of HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Bankers, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MORTGAGE on LAND, BUILDINGS, &c. PROPERTIES, Bought and Sold, ESTATES managed and all kinds of LAND, AGRICULTURAL and COMMISSION BUSINESS conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, July 10, 1889. 1488

Business Notices.



Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OP., CO., LTD.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHES.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE INSPECTION OF THE FOLLOWING:—

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

LIBRARY FURNITURE.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

HALL FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

ESTIMATES Submitted for Interior and Exterior Painting and Special Decorations in any Style, Free.

The H. & H. Co., Ltd., have Furnished and Decorated all the principal Banks, Hotels, Clubs, Mansions, and Offices in the East, including Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Chefoo, Corea, and every part of Japan.

Their Style and Workmanship is too well-known for special mention.

The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company, Limited.

Hongkong, August 3, 1889. 1517

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th August, 1889, at 3 p.m.,

on the Spot,—

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Registered in the LAND Register as INLAND Lot No. 428, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey Houses newly erected thereon, and measuring 115' 10" on Marine Lot No. 116, South 112' 2" on Inland Lot No. 429, South 112' 8" on Cross Street, East 99 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,578 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$174.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Registered in the LAND Register as INLAND Lot No. 429, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey Houses newly erected thereon, and measuring 115' 10" on Marine Lot No. 116, South 112' 2" on Inland Lot No. 428, East 103 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 103 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,578 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$190.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Registered in the LAND Register as INLAND Lot No. 428, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey Houses newly erected thereon, and measuring 115' 10" on Marine Lot No. 116, South 112' 2" on Inland Lot No. 429, East 103 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 103 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,578 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$190.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Registered in the LAND Register as INLAND Lot No. 429, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey Houses newly erected thereon, and measuring 115' 10" on Marine Lot No. 116, South 112' 2" on Inland Lot No. 428, East 103 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 103 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,578 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$190.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Registered in the LAND Register as INLAND Lot No. 428, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey Houses newly erected thereon, and measuring 115' 10" on Marine Lot No. 116, South 112' 2" on Inland Lot No. 429, East 103 feet on Sui Kai Lane, and West 103 feet on Albany Street. Total Area 11,578 square feet, and Annual Crown Rent, \$190.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, Registered in the LAND Register as INLAND Lot No. 429, with 14 Substantial Three-Storey Houses newly erected thereon, and measuring 115' 10" on Marine Lot No. 116, South

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, 'SMITH'S VILLAS,' Magazine Gap, a spacious Five-Roomed House, with Basement and Out-house. Excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1889. 1284

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS.
Possession from 1st May.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1889. 603

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS in a House on the CAINE Road, Laiwu, in a highly respectable locality. FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Immediate Possession.

Apply to

A. B. C.,
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, March 30, 1889. 602

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS,' No. 3, SEYFORD TERRACE, 4th JUN. WESTBOURNE VILLAS, NORTH, Water and Gas laid on, Garden and Tennis-court.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1889. 832

TO LET.

3 STORED HOUSES, Nos. 37 & 43, WANCHAI. Rents moderate.

Apply to

YEE HING,
No. 5, Wanchai.
Hongkong, July 16, 1889. 1386

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, and GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 63, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, July 1, 1889. 1267

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS. Rent \$90 and taxes.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central,
Hongkong, May 21, 1889. 147

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NOTICE.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1340

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES.

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1889. 1458

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VORLÄNDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

REICHE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES, ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMONDS

—

DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the Greater Convenience of the Public, ARRANGEMENTS are now completed for the OFFICE of the Company to remain Open until Midnight and during SUNDAYS, where LAUNCHES can be obtained upon Application to the COMPRA-DORE who is in Charge.

LAUNCHES always kept under Steam of Peder's Wharf, and are at the Service of the Public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

NOTICE.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

DAY SERVICES. NIGHT SERVICES.
Small Charge. Small Charge.
Lodges, Lodges, Lodges, Lodges.

For 1st hour... \$3 \$3 \$4 \$4

For 2nd hour... \$2 \$2 \$3 \$3

For every
subsequent hour... \$1 \$2 \$3 \$3

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Intimations.

To-day's Advertisements.

NO. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.
BOARD AND RESIDENCE
COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.
MODERATE TERMS.
MRS. KJELLER,
Proprietress
Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 135

THE HONGKONG
LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:

HON. J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman
C. P. CHATER,
Vice-Chairman
E. A. SOLMON, Esq.
S. C. MICHAILSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON FONG, Esq.

Bankers:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE
ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;
PROPERTIES
PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estate managed, and all kinds of Agency
and Commission Business relating
to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the
Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road
Central.

A SHELTON HOOPE,
Secretary
c/o HONGKONG CLUB

Hongkong, August 10, 1889. 1569

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly ATTACHED APPRENTICE AND
FAIRLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

A. SHELTON HOOPE,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly ATTACHED APPRENTICE AND
FAIRLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

CONSULTATION FREE.

DISCOUNT TO MISSIONARIES AND
Sole Address

2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1886.

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, due prior to the 28th February last, is now being made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1377

THE SONGKE KOWAH PLANTING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association and Prospectus of the above Company, SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, is payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th day of August next.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1378

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SHINKEI rifles and cartridges in large numbers have just been ordered by the Korean Government from the Chingal Gun Kwaishi, Tokyo, and in consequence of the order 6,000 rifles, with 500,000 cases of cartridges, supplied to the Company by the War Department, were shipped to Korea the other day.—*Japan Gazette*.

A telegram has been received announcing the death of his way home of Captain William of the schooner *Emeralds*. Captain Williams had been engaged for years in trade among the islands of the South Pacific, and possessed relations with, and an influence over, the natives of many of the groups such as gave him a practical monopoly of their products.

The U.S. steamer *Marion* arrived at Nagasaki on July 27, en route to the Chonju, Korea, at the relief of the *Palos*, which vessel will proceed to Nagasaki. The *Sierra*, en route to this station from the United States, was last heard from at Madagascar, where she was investigating the murder by a pirate of the American Consular Agent.

Treaty revision is not knocked on the head in Japan. One section is strongly against it, but the Government seem to be pushing the matter forward. The *Japan Gazette* says—“Friends are to be told, will shortly follow the suit of the United States, Germany and Mexico, by signing the new treaty with Japan. The *Nippon* says the step was to have been taken ere this, but negotiations were delayed a few days owing to the difficulty of communication with the Russian Government. Another communication containing the full text of the terms of the treaty is awaited before the final step is taken.

FRAGILE WATERS' MURMUR. That a general belief exists that the Law Revision Committee has ceased work.

That the pending return of Capt. Deane to the post of duty has puzzled many, and even the hopes of others.

That General Gordon, Major Dempster, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Sarcombe-Smith have been looked upon as candidates for the post of Captain Superintendent of Police, but the varied qualifications of each and all for the duties to be performed have apparently not been so minutely considered as they might have been had a bona fide vacancy occurred.

That I suppose Captain Deane returns to qualify himself for a better pension than he could now claim, if indeed he could now secure any retiring allowance without a medical certificate.

That in these days of shareholders' meetings the lack of information as to governmental matters is apt to be overlooked.

That Singapore has got to windward of Hongkong with her supply of big guns, and she also leaves more about what most nearly affects her interests than Hongkong seems to do.

That whether the Association lately indulged at Home by a banquet will not take the place for Hongkong which is taken for Singapore by the Straits Association, depends upon the action taken by the residents of that Island.

That, in the event of hostilities, the presence of the big guns at Singapore will most probably direct the attention of an enemy to the comparatively poor defences of Hongkong—a prospect which may not perhaps tend to reassure the minds of our Ultra-Conservative community.

That even admitting the inability of the Ordinance authorities to supply Hongkong with the promised big guns, it might be reasonably expected that news concerning their progress should be given.

That the moral is, not to pay for an article before it is delivered.

That the consideration of the Separate System of Drainage is supposed to be going on at Home, and there is no one to ask the Government about the delay.

That the disturbances caused by the P.W.D., and the over-polite despatches between officials and architects, continue.

That it is marvellous how much trouble and annoyance can be given by officials when they set up as obstructionists, and how successful such tactics may become under an administration which is not strong enough to brush them aside.

That our new Surveyor General is considered to be slow and deliberate, and I hope he will prove to be as slow as possible.

That as to his courtesy and his capacity for business I hear most favourable accounts, and that as light shines in upon him, and he obtains better and wiser assistance, things will go more smoothly and more satisfactorily in his Department.

That the Praya Reclamation will, I hear, be begun as soon as this typhoon season is past, and the eastern end of the line will be a busy spot when that time arrives.

That new enterprises are still the order of the day, and the air is filled with rumours of another *Transway* (not the *Swan-buck*), another big Patent Slip, a new steamer for the Canton River, and a Leather Factory (there's nothing like leather); but money is also said to be very tight.

That the Marina scheme is now said to have been modified, and a bulk is now spoken of.

That the rumour that a leading Chinaman is about to work the Keelung coal-mines ought to be well received here, as the coal famine is still severely felt, and Japan and Tonquin are unable to supply the market.

That the prospects so confidently held out concerning Tonquin are not welcome to the Chinese authorities, who even now are bitterly jealous of the French occupation.

That the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank report, with its 130 million dollars of assets and a million of profit (less exceptional losses) for the half-year, is a very creditable document.

That every one, even those who are not shareholders, will share the regret that an exceptional loss at the other end of the line should have taken the bloom from the magnificent result of Mr. Noble's first half-year's work as chief manager.

That the semi-official scheme formulated by the Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Jones (Acting Registrar General, for the procuring and governing of private chair-coolies, leaving little to be said for; and that, whether the proposed agency succeeds or not, Mr. Mitchell-Jones deserves the warmest thanks of the community.

That the least, and best thing that residents can do, to strengthen the position of Mr. Mitchell-Jones in this honest attempt to deal with a grave inconvenience, is to stand by him in his endeavours.

That I am glad to hear the proposed Stock Exchange is not by any means moribund, but the market has suffered some delay on account of the numerous engagements of the Q.C. who is reviewing the general rules.

That the reckless running of steam-launches in this harbour may tend to the promotion of the boat-building and repairing business, but it will inevitably lead to disaster, if continued.

That one has only to stand on Pedder's Wharf a few minutes to see it, and I mean to name some of the offending launches unless matters improve.

That the launch-men frequently throw cars and caution to the winds, and the shock to the nerves of lady passengers in one of the evils which are quantity and justify complained of.

That, to speak of smaller matters, if the quality of matches continues to deteriorate, we shall soon be driven back to the old-fashioned kind of matches.

That the bulk of the so-called Matches ignites matches on the box, not elsewhere. All the friction produces is a sickly will-o'-the-wisp thing, evanescent as the wind.

That if the ancient “Gong-ri” occasionally failed to produce a light, the attempt was rarely wanting in exertion.

That a good “bang” was a certainty, and there were endless possibilities as to the total destruction of the striker and the complete annihilation of his surroundings.

That it is to be hoped one worthy Acting Chief Justice is as strong as he is patient. That to listen in this weather, to the outpouring of forensic eloquence for four and a half hours would try a meditation of iron and the patience of a saint.

That a data of somewhat risky thing upon which to stake one's reputation.

That the Consulting Engineer in London thinks so well of the Tytan Works that he states his willingness to take that risk. That according to advertisement, the acting *Mémoir* has for sale “a quiet well-made Cow.”

That to complete the catalogue of her virtues they ought to have added “lady-like.”

That the London paper which said that Princess Louise thought it better to marry a British subject than a foreign object, must have possessed a keen appreciation of the meaning attached by the Scotch to that “term of endearment.”

That in his report on railways, submitted to the Throne, the Acting Governor of Kiangsu has made remarks which are both enlightened and shrewd—shrewd, of course, the author being Chinese; enlightened, as coming from a Conservative of the Conservatives.

That this high official (Huang P'ung-nien) formerly sat at the feet of the anti-foreign party at Peking, and, by his own admission, opposed and would have none of these things, viz., machinery, steamers, telegraphs, and railways.

That now he admires frankly and freely that his eyes have been opened to the folly of China shutting her eyes to the inevitable, and says that the Middle Kingdom, being no more isolated from the outer world (there is an outer world) than most now can be considered, cannot do else than adopt railways in our defence.

That the reference to the gradual introduction of railways into Western countries displays a keen appreciation of history and its lessons.

That when the shrewd statesman talks of raising the 120 millions of dollars necessary for railways after the manner of the China Merchants' Steamer Company, he reveals the lack of grasp of the situation which is peculiar to so many of China's rulers.

That if railways are to be constructed in China, they must be made by Western skill, if not by Western capital.

That Western capital will not be employed in such an undertaking without concessions as to security, or without concessions as to the railway system of this great country, then Huang P'ung-nien's ideal of trunk lines, north and south and east and west, intersecting the Empire, is very far from realisation, as the Chinese people will not trust their savings with the present rate of officials.

—**BROWNE.**

—**CHAIR COOLIE AGENCY.**

The following circular has been distributed in the Colony:—

Having been asked to devise some method of dealing satisfactorily with the present private chair-coolie trouble, it has occurred to me that it might be possible to effect this object by means of a Chair Coolie Agency.

I have been in communication with a Chinese, who is well known to myself and to several of the Compradores, who declares himself both willing and able to manage such an Agency, to be, at any rate to begin with, under my supervision.

The Agency would I believe, be willing to supply chair coolies as follows:—

1.—The application to state how many coolies are required and what wages will be paid, the district and nature of the work to be performed as specified.

2.—The Agency thereupon to supply the coolies required, and to furnish them with numbered tickets to be handed to their masters on entering their service.

3.—Difficulties to be met by either by reference to the Agency or in connection with the coolies or no account to be given.

4.—Any coolie proving unreasonably refractory to be dismissed, and his ticket returned to the Agency, which will then be entitled to a replacement.

5.—The Agency to send in accounts at the end of each month for the wages of the coolies supplied by it, any deduction agreed on by way of punishment to be deducted on making payment.

6.—The coolies to do ordinary chair coolie work, i.e., carrying taking letters, carrying house water, getting flowers, fielding at tannin, pulling punks, washing round house, and making themselves generally useful.

They are also, if required, to bring up ice and provisions in the morning, and to do such house work as is not done by the boy.

7.—The maximum rate of wages for ordinary work to be:—

For Peak..... \$8.00 per month.

Caine Road and..... \$7.90

below Caine Road..... \$8.00

“No oil, wood, or charcoal to be given.”

8.—In case of sickness, the coolies to be provided gratis with medicine by the Agency, which will also arrange for access to them when necessary, sub-treating for these and other services \$0 cents per month from their wages.

Such a scheme, if found on trial practicable, would I think give Employers a better chance of being well served, while the proposed Agency succeeds or not, Mr. Mitchell-Jones deserves the warmest thanks of the community.

It shall be glad to receive any suggestions for the improvement of this scheme, or for the substitution of a better one.

N. G. MITCHELL-JONES.

To THE DEAD.—A Person cured of Deafness and voices in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to Persons who apply to Nicholou, 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C., England.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

A CONVERTED GOVERNOR.

We have already given a short summary of the memorial addressed by the Governor of Kiangsu to the Throne on the subject of railways. As the memorial, however, is one of the best that has yet been submitted, we reproduce a full translation which we take from the *N. C. Daily News*:

(1) China now finds herself in a different position in the world from which she was when she was created, during the last 4,000 years. Europe and Asia are now united in a way that they have never been before, and this union has been effected by no sudden exertion of force, but by a natural and gradual development of events. To return to her old isolation would be now a hopeless task for China, and while preserving these great principles which have given her pre-eminence in the past, she must now assimilate to herself, circumspectly and discriminatively, as much of the spirit of the world as will prevent her from being outwitted and exploited by her astute Western competitors.

(2) Of material results of the working of this spirit of the age, she has already equipped herself with four—astronomical, telegraphs, machinery and schools of technical education. According to Western views, steamers, railways and telegraphs form a road, the omission of one member of which goes far to nullify the advantages conferred by the other. The three are inseparably connected in the Western mind as the conquests of time and space, the beneficence of peoples, and curiosities of States.

To say that China should go without railways while England, France, and Russia have them, simply shows ignorance of what is going on in the world around one.

England has built in China a road, 1,000 miles long, in the shape of a zig-zag.

France's railways have been mainly

cautious work of over 60 years. America was some years behind England in this work, France was some years behind Russia and Britain and France were both more than ten years behind England.

England herself had the matter entirely doctored in her Parliament before she set her hand to the work, and this immense country of ours, which prides herself justly on the prudence with which she moves, should be the last to act with precipitation in so important a matter.

Each of the 10,000 miles of railway will cost us £10,000, and if we built a railway to supersede or supplement the Grand Canal, it will stand us in the 20,000,000 for the whole 2,000 miles from north to south; while the cost of building something under 10,000, we may make up our minds to spend £10,000,000. China is now suffering from successive natural calamities, floods and droughts, the people are hard pressed, and even in prosperous times far different from these we live in, the Imperial Treasury has a limit.

England's railways have been mainly built by private capital, assisted by government subsidies, a system also followed by Germany and America. In some instances Government borrows from their own people for such objects, and call the loan a “national debt”; but the only nations which have much a loan from foreigners are small states like Japan and Turkey. Such a measure is unworthy of the prestige of a great country like China.

Then again, foreigners tend to each other at 3 per cent., but foreigners when they go to China expect 8, 10, or even 12 per cent.

The profits of middlemen and agents for these loans are enormous, and call the loan a “national debt”; but the only nations which have much a loan from foreigners are small states like Japan and Turkey. Such a measure is unworthy of the prestige of a great country like China.

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HAPPINESS.
A TALE FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, BY
COCAILLE, N. TOLSTOI.
Translated by the Boston Translators by
Robert M. Jones, from a German Version
of the Original Russian.

In the province of Ufim there lived a Bashkirian named Ilyas. He came from poor parents, and his father died when Ilyas had been married scarcely a year. The possessions of Ilyas then consisted of seven horses, two cows and twenty sheep. But like a good husbandman he knew how to increase his stock. He and his wife worked from morning till night; they rose earlier and went to rest later than the others, and grew richer every year. For five and thirty years they were very diligent and gained great riches.

At length Ilyas possessed 2000 horses, 150 head of cattle, and 1,200 sheep. He had men to care for his herds, and his servants, and his wife worked in the household for him. He gave him house, cattle and all that he required, and thereby diminished his own wealth considerably.

Soon thereafter the flocks of Ilyas were afflicted with a plague, which carried off many of them. Then for a year of famine, the grass did not grow, no hay was gathered, and many cattle perished in the winter, and then the Kirghis stole Ilyas' best horses from the plains, so that his property was again much diminished. And then over winter with Ilyas and his Arkans was growing less year by year. And as he neared his three score and ten he had to sell his skins and robes, his horses and saddles; then it came to his last cow, and one day he possessed nothing more. Almost before he knew it everything was gone, and in his old age he and his wife had sought service among strangers. Nothing was left to him but the clothing on his body, a skin, a cap, shoes and his wife, Sham-Shemagh, who was likewise old. His wife said, "We have no need to long for death." And so had sought his acquaintance, and esteemed it an honour to have intercourse with Ilyas.

From great distances guests came to him and he received them all hospitably and entertained them freely with meat and drink. Whoever came found kumys and tea, and sherbet and mutton on Ilyas' table. As soon as guests arrived a sheep was made ready, or perhaps two, if great numbers of guests came—many animals were killed.

Ilyas had two sons and a daughter, who were all married. While Ilyas was poor his children worked with him and tended the flocks; but when he had grown rich the sons became frivolous and gave themselves

to strong drink. The elder was killed in a brawl, and the younger, who had taken a haughty wife, would not obey his father; so Ilyas was compelled to establish a separate household for him. He gave him house, cattle and all that he required, and thereby diminished his own wealth considerably.

It happened that the flocks of Ilyas were afflicted with a plague, which carried off many of them. Then for a year of famine, the grass did not grow, no hay was gathered, and many cattle perished in the winter, and then the Kirghis stole Ilyas' best horses from the plains, so that his property was again much diminished.

Mukhamedashukh told Ilyas to kill a sheep; Ilyas obeyed the command and guests, said a prayer and sat down upon a stone near the door. But Sham-Shemagh went behind the curtain and seated herself by the hostess.

They handed Ilyas a bowl of kumys; he bowed himself before the guests and host, drank a little of the kumys and sat the bowl aside.

As he passed by the door Mukhamedashukh perceived him, and said to his visitor:

"Sawest thou the old man who went by the door just now?"

"I saw him," replied the guest; "what is there strange about him?"

"There is this which is peculiar: That old man was once the richest in all the country about here; Ilyas is his name; he was a good neighbour and he said to his wife: 'Come, then, and thy wife can live with me. As far as thy strength will allow thou mayest labor in the field, and in winter can feed the flock. And Sham-Shemagh will feed and make kumys. I will feed can milk and make kumys. I will feed and clothe you, and when you shall need anything else only tell me and I will provide for you.'

Ilyas thanked the neighbour and lived with his wife among Mukhamedashukh's servants. And Ilyas seemed hard to them, but after a little they became accustomed to his new life, lived contentedly and worked according to their strength. The host found it profitable to have such laborers, for the old people had been masters themselves and understood all kinds of work.

But when Mukhamedashukh saw them thus at work he had pity in his heart that they who had stood so high should have fallen so low.

It happened that there came one time to Mukhamedashukh's house guests from afar, the chief of whom sought the daughter in marriage. And the mullah had come with the others.

Mukhamedashukh told Ilyas to kill a sheep; Ilyas obeyed the command and guests, said a prayer and sat down upon a stone near the door. But Sham-Shemagh went behind the curtain and seated herself by the hostess.

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Ilyas smiled and said:

"Now Baba, tell us pray [the guest addressed him]; in thy heart there must be sad to see us here thus, and to think on thy former life—how thou wast happy but livest now in poverty!"

Ilyas said: "I am not Baba; I am Ilyas, who had farmed his land, and his daughter had married into a rich family."

"Assuredly," replied the guest; "his name is Ilyas."

"You have come now to us to tell us of your wealth. He dwells with us as a servant, and his wife also with him—she milks the animals."

The guest said: "I will tell thee my thoughts concerning thy prosperity and adversity; thou wouldst not believe me. Ask therefore, rather thy old wife: she is a woman; what she has in her heart the guest has—he also on her lips. She will answer thee truly and according to the truth."

Thus the guest said, and he turned toward the curtain.

"Now then, little grandmother, tell me what thou thinkst concerning thi' old fortune and thy present misfortune."

And Sham-Shemagh behind the curtain began:

"Hear what I think respecting the same: I lived with the old man fifty years; we lived for happiness and found it not. But after within a year, and since nothing is left to us at all, and as we have to serve strangers—now we have found true happiness and want no other."

Then were all the guests astonished, and also the host with them. The latter arose and withdrew the curtain that they might see the old woman. But Sham-Shemagh stood there with folded hands and looked at her old man and the latter smiled. And she proceeded:

"I speak seriously, and not lightly. For a hundred years we sought for happiness, but found it nowhere; so long as we were rich. Nothing is now left to us, we live with the servants, and have found no joy which we used no other at all."

And where may be found your present happiness?"

"I will tell thee. When we were rich we had not an hour of rest, could not speak with each other, could not think of our souls nor pray to God, we had so many cares. When guests came to visit us we took much pains to entertain them sumptuously, and to give them good presents that after they were gone they should not speak ill of us. After the guests had departed we had the servants to see after—who lived too slothfully and neglected their work; we had to keep kumys ever open that our property be not wasted and destroyed—we had to scold and sin. Then we were in dread lest the wolves devoured the calves and the fold and drove them away. If we lay down to sleep we feared that the sheep might crush the young lambs, and so arose and went to the barn to care for them. Scarce the tending of the young finished when the new year began—how we were glad to buy for the winter. And when there were disputes between us and the old man, he said: 'It must be so.' I said: 'So, and hard words were there, and no peace—but always sin. And so we lived from care to care, from sin to sin, and never saw quiet and peace."

"Well, and now?"

"Now we stand clear with the Old One (God), live together in harmony and love, have nothing to dispute about, and no care only to serve the host well. We labor as our strength will allow—work with love—that the master may suffer no loss; but receive gain. When we come in dinner is ready supper is ready, and kumys is there, too. If we are cold, we gather dry chips and twigs and make a fire—and a skin (robe or cloak) is at hand. We have time to speak together, time to think of our soul's and time to pray. Fifty long years we sought for happiness, and have only found it now."

The guests began to laugh, and Ilyas said: "Laugh not, my brothers, for this is no jest, but the life of man. I was once so foolish as to weep with the Old One over the lost riches, but now God has revealed the truth to us—and not for our own pleasure do we proclaim it to you, but for your profit."

"That is very well spoken," said the master.

"Ilyas has spoken words of truth—and in the word it is written no."

Then the guests ceased laughing and became thoughtful.

El Imperial.
Ferbenfabrik.

Fototheque of Truth.

Freeman.

Garden de Madrid.

Globe.

German Books, &c.

Hampshire Telegraph.

Illustrated Medical News.

Journal de Bruxelles.

Life of the Times.

La Crise.

Le Missiones Catholiques.

La Repubblica Illustrata.

Liberaria Standard.

Le Figaro.

Le Rappel.

Missionary Review.

Medical Record.

Methodist Times.

Missionary Review.

Machinery Market.

Medical Missions.

Minestrel Society.

Notes for Bible Study.

Princess.

Philippine Machinery Register.

Prints of the Blessed Life.

Roman Books, &c.

Scientific Dairy Fraction.

Services for the King.

Saturday Review.

United Freshman Magazine.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE.

VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship PORT FALY, 2,830 Tons Register, CLARK, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI (through the Inland Seas), KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 16th August, at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. ABBYSSINIA, on 20th August, and S.S. BATAPILA, on the 13th September.

Concession will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to English, Chinese, and Germany, by all trans-Pacific lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00

To all common points in Canada \$175.00

To Liverpool ... \$320.00

To London ... \$325.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, and to Consular Agents.

Conular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. B. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 14th August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1889. 1502

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 1 p.m.

Connexion being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan, and connecting Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco ... \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, \$393.75

available for 6 months

To Liverpool ... \$330.00

To London ... \$330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Conular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 604, Queen's Road Central.

O. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1889. 1518

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSAILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.